

notice to all concerned, that  
upon himself the trust of

WEST,  
deceased, by giving  
requests all persons who  
estate, to make immediate  
demands thereon, to exhibit  
ALD WHITEHOUSE,  
3w42

notice to all concerned  
it taken upon himself the  
and Testament of  
AVEE,  
deceased, by giving  
requests all persons who  
estate, to make immediate  
demands thereon, to exhibit  
BARNABAS DAVEE,  
3w42

notice to all concerned  
it taken upon herself the  
estate of  
DKINS  
deceased, by  
requests all persons who  
estate, to make immediate  
demands thereon, to exhibit  
PRIMELLA JUDKINS,  
3w42

notice to all concerned  
it taken upon herself the  
estate of  
THE ITCH!  
on one hour's application,  
satisfy, by using  
OINTMENT,  
safety, expedition, and cer-  
of this trouble some com-  
in its operation, as to  
effectively in one hour's

of security, or other than  
satisfied with perfectly by  
the best,  
directions.

FEES  
Pills!  
Lives, Headache,  
Biliousness, etc., etc.,  
of America has established  
it to observe, that for re-  
cesses, Headache, etc., etc.,  
of this kind, that there is  
it will not only at the time  
as by gentle motion, and  
improve the appetite and

ACHE PILLS  
without the least injury to

GETABLE  
C,  
Price 50 cents.  
KIDDER, on the wrap  
Dr. COWLEY, by who,  
No. 99, Court St., Bos-  
by S. CROCKETT,  
NETT, and Wm. E.  
to have also for sale all  
a sell again. No. 1.

nt!  
ERING FROM  
MPLAINTS.  
Enquirer.  
by the great and good Dr.  
of the most celebrated medi-  
of suffering from  
to make known through  
on reading thereon and  
of the cure. Nothing but a  
it, and led me to ob-  
completely removed the  
with the cure, and

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.,  
in despair  
remedies they have tried,  
and celebrated medicine  
deserved, as it is also now  
of relief. Nothing but a  
its unrivaled excellence.  
known for stiffness of the  
Price 50 cents.  
J. K. KIDDER, on the wrap  
Dr. COWLEY, by who,  
No. 99, Court St., Bos-  
by S. CROCKETT,  
NETT, and Wm. E.  
to have also for sale all  
a sell again. No. 1.

s Making,  
ing, &c.  
ken the stand formerly  
outh Paris, would res-  
Hatters, Hatters, &c.,  
ees, Carpet Bags, &c.,  
s, cheap for Cash or

1230  
that I have this day re-  
sh D. W. Welch, his time  
ge, with power to set  
in none of his earnings  
ng after this date.  
JAMES WELCH.

35  
S'S SALE.  
by virtue of a license  
for the County of Pe-  
sale, on the premises  
and State of Maine,  
with at nine o'clock A.  
the following  
Turner County and  
easterly side of town  
inveyed by me to Wm.

LANDER, Adm'r.  
43  
member on the 10th day  
in the town of Bethel  
support and mainte-  
Nancy Sprague, pau-  
suitable provisions  
persons harboring or  
as he will pay no  
JAMES BARTLETT.

Good and evil.—A German observes that  
"Nature has placed the malicious along with  
the friendly, and the evil with the good, that  
the good may appear lovelier and brighter in the  
contrast. A bad man can receive instruc-  
tion even from the vicious."

# Oxford Democrat.

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the proprietor not being accountable for any error in  
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.  
COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be  
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

For the Oxford Democrat.

"I DON'T KNOW FEAR."  
Can the warrior mailed for the gallant strife  
And trained in the school of arms,  
Can the hero, boasting his scorn of life,  
When danger declares alarms.  
Can the youth, just entering on life's bright day,  
Through careless his wild career,  
In a moment of calm reflection say,  
Sincerely, "I don't know fear?"

And how canst thou, in whose slender form,  
Rich moulded in beauty prime,  
Seems little sufficient to brave the storm,  
That issues the sea of time;  
Whose eye seems fitted for visions fair,  
And heart, for affections dear,  
In a moment of artless thought declare,  
Sincerely, "I don't know fear?"

Aye, fame may be born with ardor fill,  
And strength may be defiance yield,  
But modest and tender, thy innocence, still,  
Is a true, and nobler shield,  
Rich odors of loveliness purity bless,  
In spring, and in autumn dear,  
And, truly, I wish you may ever possess  
A spirit, that "don't know fear."

For the Oxford Democrat.

RETROSPECTION.  
At times, our thoughts are spontaneously led to review  
days and years, long gone and past; scenes and trans-  
actions, that, at other times, appeared to us almost obli-  
vated from our minds and memories; now again, come  
with all their freshness and reality, and we are, perhaps,  
unexpectedly transported back to the days of our child-  
hood, and once more participate in all the innocent di-  
versions and gambols, hopes and anticipations of our  
boyhood, and of riper age; and we seem to ourselves to  
live our lives over again—how vivid is the recollection  
of the most striking scenes and enterprises, that once  
engaged our hearts and our hands; and how different  
they appear to us now; how disappointed are many  
of us, in the plans and purposes and pleasures we then  
immoderately thought this treacherous world would afford  
us, when we came to be actively engaged in the employ-  
ments of manhood! Recollections, like these, are both  
pleasant and invaluable to the soul, as they are, that are  
past; how brilliant appeared the bow of hope and youth-  
ful expectation, spanning, as it then seemed, with varied  
splendors, the bright arch of heaven, that beamed  
with tenfold more lustre to our youthful eye than it now  
does.—This same sun that now shines upon us, and that  
fuses his genial warmth "over all the face of nature,"  
does not now rise with half the beauty and glory, he  
once assumed, when we first began to count the hours  
of his daily orb.

The fruit trees, that once stood at our paternal home,  
appeared large and stately, now appear dwarfish and  
contracted, and seem to have but more than half of their  
magic and attractiveness, and we can hardly believe our  
own eyes, when we visit the little spot, where we first  
breathed the vital air, and saw with wonder and admi-  
ration, thousands of new and curious objects around us.  
Although contracted in our ideas and views of things,  
and of the world at large, then, we are generally dispo-  
sed to call our happy, care-free days, when our curi-  
osity was all alive to the scenes and objects around us, and  
our hearts were tender and open to every innocent and  
generous impression and sentiment, impelled in the  
wiles and wickedness of a selfish world, uncorrupted by  
various practices, and the envious, jealous and corrup-  
tions of a riper age; innocent and harmless ourselves,  
we supposed all others to be so; that every living and  
every object around us to be friendly to our persons.

Reader, do you not agree with me in the statement  
that these were our happiest days, and have you not  
sometimes thought, you would be willing to turn the  
Dial of time back again, that you might live over again  
that happy season, and again be as you once was, as in-  
nocent, happy and untroubled; and again join in those  
harmless diversions, that amused your childhood, and  
engaged your youth?

Though it is beyond our power to turn back the Dial  
of time, and to live over any period of our past lives,  
still it may be profitable for us, occasionally, to turn over  
the pages of our past history, and to reflect on its inter-  
esting scenes and events; and as the history of our lives  
is still daily extending and unfolding, we may learn use-  
ful lessons and instructions from the past to aid us in  
what yet remains though untried and unrecorded.—  
Every person, that has arrived to manhood and onward,  
can look back on many scenes both of joy and sorrow,  
that are deeply interesting to the feelings; and will proba-  
bly never be erased, while life and reason last.

Is it not so? Reader, have you not indulged some fond  
recollections, that elude, as it were, around your heart  
and memory, closer and stronger than the twining ivy  
around the elm? The image of some departed friend,  
as dear as can be, still lodges in your memory, and clings  
about your heart, that can never be obliterated, never  
be forgotten while you live. It is right for us to cher-  
ish such sentiments, such recollections, and to retain  
the images, the virtues and the worth of those once dear  
to us, but now gone beyond our view; gone, we hope,  
to a better world, where no sin, no death, no parting,  
no tears can ever find admittance.

June, 1838.

Good and evil.—A German observes that  
"Nature has placed the malicious along with  
the friendly, and the evil with the good, that  
the good may appear lovelier and brighter in the  
contrast. A bad man can receive instruc-  
tion even from the vicious."

## PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

Some weeks since an itinerant lecturer of  
abolition visited the neighborhood of Port-  
smouth, Ohio, and put up at a public house with  
the intention of enlightening the minds of the  
public in regard to the oppression of his dark  
colored brethren and sisters, by a lecture to be  
delivered the next day, on the cruelty and ty-  
ranny of the whites in refusing to admit the ne-  
gro to a perfect equality with themselves, in all  
respects. All the visitors and lodgers in the  
tavern were annoyed during the day, by the  
impertinent conduct of the pseudo philanthro-  
pist, forcing his disgusting doctrines on every  
one who had sufficient patience or curiosity to  
listen to him. The landlord whose house was  
honored with the presence of the lecturer, formed  
the plan of experimenting on his professions  
of love for "Africa's sable race." In the evening  
the landlord called to him a colored man named  
Bill, who acted as ostler, or man of all work,  
about the inn, and ordered him to wash himself  
well, put on a clean shirt, and go to bed in a  
certain room which he mentioned. Bill acted  
as his master directed him, and felt considera-  
bly "stuck up" with the sudden change of sleep-  
ing apartments, from the kitchen loft to the bed  
room in the house, and attributed it all to  
the presence of his white friend, who had taken  
several opportunities thro' the day, to impress  
on Bill's mind that all men were equal, and  
that the fact of a portion of society being blessed  
with a fairer skin, gave them no right to claim  
a superiority over their less fortunate brothers  
and sisters of a darker hue, and that naturally  
Bill and every other gentleman of color, who  
performed the part of servants to the whites,  
had the same rights to respect and privileges  
as their masters. Bill saw the justice of his  
friend's "equality" doctrine at once, and when  
called by the landlord, was deciding in his own  
mind what manner he would propose to his  
master a change in their respective stations;  
he to assume the duties of host, and his em-  
ployer take up the curry comb and brush; "turn  
about's fair play," thought Bill.

In the evening, when the lecturer wished  
to retire, the landlord conducted him to his  
chamber and showed him the bed he was to  
occupy. After he had disrobed himself and  
turned down the clothes to get into bed, he  
started back with astonishment on beholding  
his friend Bill in snug possession of one half of  
it, who invited him with a familiar nod to get  
in. The abolitionist cast a look of scorn on  
poor Bill, and demanded of the landlord what  
he meant by giving him a "nigger" for a  
bedfellow; he was answered with his "equality"  
argument. "Bill's person was healthy, he  
had on a clean shirt, was not addicted to any  
ugly habits in his sleep, and more than all, was  
one of the 'prosperous and injured race' for  
whom the gentleman professed such ardent  
love; the last consideration ought to make Bill  
a welcome companion to the 'lodger.'"

The enraged philanthropist could not stand  
this practical test of his doctrine, but let loose  
his wrath on the landlord: "Sir, I tell you I  
will not put up with this unparalleled indignity;  
whoever heard of such insolence?—putting a  
gentleman to sleep with a filthy nigger."

"And let me tell you, sir," replied the land-  
lord, "that with that 'nigger' you'll sleep, if you  
sleep at all; he is as clean in his person and  
clothes as you are yourself, and in every other  
respect, according to your own preaching, he  
is your equal, so hop in and embrace your  
brother, for most certainly he shall be your  
companion until morning."

The abolitionist threatened, raved and coaxed,  
but all would not do—the landlord was inex-  
orable, he was determined to make his lodg-  
er practice what he preached, and the crestfall-  
en abolitionist was compelled to take his place  
alongside of his sooty friend, where he lay till  
morning, enduring feelings that cannot be de-  
scribed. He was kept in a state of continual  
restlessness through the whole night, repelling  
Bill's familiarities, and keeping the negro's  
woolly head out of his face.

He rose at the dawn of day, while his com-  
rade, "all in black" with a mind free from all  
the perplexing cares of life, was enjoying "the  
honey heavy dew of slumber," called for his  
bill and left the town. The lecture was con-  
sequently "indefinitely postponed."

Bill related, with great importance, the dis-  
tinguished honor conferred on him, by being  
the bed-fellow of Mr. —, but said, the  
comfort is not so much to be desired, as the  
"gentleman kicked most almighty, and had a  
strenuously bad brief; that however is tribu-  
table to his white extraction."

Several British officers were silly enough  
a few days since, to walk through the streets of  
Detroit, in full uniform, while the loafers were  
wicked enough to collect a small and disgraceful  
mob, for the purpose of insulting and abus-  
ing them, by shouting "tory!" and by kick-  
ing one of them as was about stepping on  
board the ferry boat. The officers displayed  
a great deal of caution and self-command, by  
not returning the abuse heaped upon them, or  
by drawing the swords, which were at their  
sides. There is bad blood on both sides of the  
Canadian frontier, and a cold bath would do  
good to all parties.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## "ONLY \$300 OR \$400 A YEAR."

"Making only three or four hundred  
dollars a year," says my friend—"Only three  
or four hundred dollars a year, truly, is low  
getting along." Now my friend was extensively  
engaged in money operations and land specu-  
lations, and was probably making ten or perhaps  
fifty thousand a year; and when in answer to  
his inquiries, I informed him that I was making  
some three or four hundred dollars a year, he  
was astonished at the smallness of the amount;  
with him it was merely the work of a day or an  
hour. Not so with me, I had purchased a farm  
in the very suburbs of a fine growing city, and  
had been looking forward to the time when  
I should finish paying for the same; and thought  
then I should be happy and contented.

Soon after this, I paid the last instalment due  
on my farm, and instead of being happy and  
contented, I put it down as the most uneasy  
period of my life. Land speculation was then  
in the full tide of successful operation—many  
of my friends or acquaintances had within a  
few months or a year, made their ten, twenty,  
fifty, and some their hundred thousand of dol-  
lars. Every thing was locomotive—and who  
could be content to labor on the farm, and only  
gain "three or four hundred dollars a year." Their  
was a much shorter way to wealth. The  
merchant entrusted his business to the clerk—  
the mechanic left the work to the apprentice—  
the farmer, too, was in haste to be rich, and left  
his business in land speculation. Some few,  
to be sure, stayed at home and attended to  
their own business; but they generally were  
considered as men without enterprise, and almost  
destitute of common sense.

But to return to myself. I engaged in land  
speculation, and in a short time found myself  
not only a few thousand dollars in debt, but  
successful, property was on the rise, and soon  
my purchases were worth more than double  
what I had paid: and the little farm which a  
few years before had cost me fourteen or fifteen  
hundred dollars was worth as many thousand.  
I determined to sell—and was offered fifteen  
and eighteen thousand dollars. I consulted my  
friends, but one said it was not enough; another  
said, do not sacrifice your property, it is  
worth \$25,000; and a third, hold on to it, and  
soon you will get \$30,000. I did so, and now  
begin to think myself a rich man, a few dol-  
lars, or even a few hundred dollars, were of  
little consequence. Thousands and tens of  
thousands—fine houses—fine horses and car-  
riages—gold watches and gold chains—piano  
fortes—solas, and other fine things were all  
the same.

But a great change came over the land.—  
Lands failed to advance in price. Bonds and  
mortgages and notes failed to be quite as good  
as the ready cash. Many failed to meet their  
engagements, and not a few failed to be quite  
as rich as they anticipated. The paper cur-  
rency failed, the banks failed and it is even  
said some ladies failed from getting married to  
rich husbands, and some failed of getting mar-  
ried at all. In a word every thing failed.

But Mr. Editor, I have said every thing failed.  
Not quite so fast. I have not failed to  
grow a good crop of the ruta baga turnips. I  
have not failed of clearing my barn yard in the  
spring instead of the fall, thus saving the whole  
value of the manure. I have not failed to fat-  
ten my hogs mostly on boiled apples, potatoes,  
and pumpkins, and from this item alone I have  
not failed to save more than the cost of all the  
newspapers I take, five in number. In a word  
I now do not fail of making my "three or four  
hundred dollars a year," and with industry and  
perseverance, and with the blessings of divine  
Providence, I hope I shall not fail in a year or  
two more, paying the last instalment on my  
land speculations.

And now, brot or farmers let me say one  
word to you, and this too, from experience.—  
When you are doing well, just leave it for oth-  
ers to do better.

ANECDOTE.—Sometime between the years  
1812 and 1813, when considerable animosity  
existed between the people of Canada and the  
State, and when some of the subjects of Britain  
who were "dressed with a little brief authority,"  
look upon the Yankees as but little better than  
brutes, the following is said to have taken place  
at the custom house at St. Johns.

A Yankee of considerable dimensions enter-  
ed the office and informed the officer that he  
wished to enter his land and receive a passport.  
The officer cast a sarcastic look at him, and  
said it was customary for people when they en-  
tered his office to receive passports, to take off  
their hats, and requested him to do so instan-  
tly.

"No, I think you," said the Yankee "I paid  
four dollars for that hat to keep my head and  
ears warm."

"You impudent puppy," said the officer,  
working himself into considerable of passion,  
"how dare you insult me? Off with your hat im-  
mediately."

"No sir, can't do it, keeps my head warm."  
After several orders of a similar kind, ac-  
companied with no better success, he stepped up  
to him and gave him a blow that sent it to  
an adjacent corner of the room. The Yankee  
paid no attention, to this, but waited patiently

till he had received his passport, folded and  
deposited it safely with his wallet, and then  
turning to the officer requested him to pick up  
his hat and place it on his head.

The officer, much wroth, ordered him to  
leave the office or he might get into trouble, for  
he did not often make words with men of his  
description.

"I say, Mister," said the Yankee, "you must  
pick up my hat, and that too in just one minute's  
time, or feel the weight of these death mauls,"  
shaking his fists rather nearer his lordship's  
face than was agreeable.

The officer raved and swore to no effect,  
and threatened to cane him if he didn't depart.  
"Mister," said the Yankee, "time flies con-  
siderable kinder fast," at the same time begin-  
ning to unbutton his coat, "and you had better  
be travelling after the hat."

After several more threats which did not have  
the desired effect upon his opponent, and the  
time set being nearly expired, he sneaked off,  
picked up the hat and offered it to its owner;  
but he was not satisfied with that, and ordered  
him to place it on his head precisely as he found  
it. The officer hesitated, but seeing the deter-  
mination of the Yankee, he set it upon his  
head and was about to depart, when he was  
collared and ordered to place it EXACTLY as it  
was before.

"Here," said the Yankee, "tuck this ear un-  
der; now the other one; pull it down a little  
more in front." All of which orders the officer  
reluctantly obeyed. "There, sir, that's  
about right and now friend, before I leave, I  
will give you a word of good advice; never  
meddle with a Yankee's hat, unless you are pre-  
pared to take a peep into futurity. Good day  
sir."—[Franklin (Vt.) Repub.

I have seen no class of people, among whom  
a more efficient system of industry and econ-  
omy of time was established, than the agricul-  
tural population of New England. Their pos-  
sessions are not sufficiently large to allow waste  
of any description. Hence, every article seems  
to be carefully estimated, applied to its best use,  
"Their mode of life, is as favorable to cheer-  
fulness and health, as it is eminent in industry."

The farmer rising with dawn, attends to those  
employments which are necessary for the com-  
fort of the family, and proceeds early with his  
sons or assistants, to their department of daily  
labor. The birds enliven them with their song  
and the lambs gambol, while the patient ox  
marks the deep furrow, or the seed is commit-  
ted to the earth, or the stately corn freed from  
the intrusion of weeds. Fitting tasks are pro-  
portioned to the youngest ones, that no hand  
may be idle.

In the interior of the house an equal dili-  
gence prevails. The elder daughters take  
willing part with the mother, in the domestic toil.  
No servant is there, to create suspicious feeling  
or divide interest. No key grates in the lock,  
for all are as brethren. The children, who are  
too small to be useful, proceed to school kindly  
leading the little one, who can scarcely walk.—  
Perhaps the aged grandmother, a welcome and  
honored inmate, amuses the rudy, infant, that  
she may release a stronger hand for toil. The  
sound of the wheel, and the vigorous strokes of  
the loom are heard. The fleece of the sheep  
is wrought up, and the cheerful song of sisters,  
Remembering that the fabrics which they pro-  
duce, will guard those whom they love, from  
the blast of winter, the bloom deepens on their  
cheek with the pleasing consciousness of useful  
industry.

In the simple and abundant supply of a table  
from their own resources, which shall refresh  
those who return weary from the field, all are  
interested. The boy, who brings his mother  
the fresh vegetables, selects a salad which his  
own hand had cultivated, with some portion of  
the pride with Dioclesian pointed to the cab-  
bages which he had reared. The daughter  
who gathers treasures from the nests of the  
poultry that she feeds, delights to tell their his-  
tory, and to number her young ducks as they  
swim forth boldly on the pond. The bees  
whose hives range near the door, add a desert  
to their repast, and the cows feeding quietly on  
rich pastures, yield pure nutriment for the lit-  
tle ones. For their bread they have "sown, and  
reaped and gathered into barns; and the flesh is  
from their own trees. The children know when  
the first berries ripen, and when the chestnut  
will be in its thorny sheath in the forest. The  
happy farmer at his independent table, need  
not envy the luxury of kings.

The active matron strives to lessen the ex-  
penses of her husband and to increase his gains.  
She sends to market the wealth of her dairy,  
and the surplus produce of her loom. She in-  
structs her daughters by their diligence to have  
a purse of their own, their which to furnish the  
more delicate parts of their wardrobe, and to  
relieve the poor. In the long evenings of  
winter, she plies the needle, or knits stockings  
with them, or maintains the quiet music of the  
flax-wheel, from whence linen is prepared for  
the family. She inclines them never to eat the  
bread of idleness, and as they have been train-  
ed, so will they train others again for the seeds  
of industry are perennial.

The father and brothers, having recess from  
their toils of busier seasons, read aloud, such  
books as are procured from the public library,

and knowledge thus entering in with industry  
and domestic order, forms a hallowed alliance.  
The most sheltered corner by the ample fireside,  
is reserved for the hoary grand-parents who in  
plenty and pious content pass the eve of their  
well-spent life.

The sacred hymn and prayer, rising daily  
from such households, is acceptable to Heaven.  
To their humble scenery, some of our wisest  
and most illustrious men, rulers of the people,  
sages and interpreters of the law of God, look-  
ed back tenderly, as their birth-place. They  
loved to acknowledge that in the industry and  
discipline of their early years, was laid the  
foundation of their greatness.—Mrs Sigourney's  
Letters.

## SOCIETY.

When neighbors dwell together in peace,  
visit in friendship, converse for useful improve-  
ment, or harmless amusement, take part in each  
others prosperity and adversity, concur in the  
government of their families, are candid to ex-  
cuse and careful to conceal each other's casual  
or accidental failings; studious not to form real  
and dangerous faults; who abide in their call-  
ing, and quietly pursue their own business, and  
muddle not with the temporary concerns of oth-  
ers, a blessing will attend their labors, and suc-  
cess will smile upon their designs. Their  
intercourse will be easy, pleasant, and virtuous;  
and a foundation will be laid for the happiness  
of succeeding generations. But if each is  
bound up within himself and looks with indif-  
ference on all around him, or beholds his inferior  
with contempt, and his superior with envy; if  
every meeting is filled with impertinent and  
angry controversy, and every visit employed in  
tattling and backbiting, if neighbor defames  
neighbor and each watches for advantage a-  
gainst the other—if an acquaintance receives  
you with feigned smiles of pleasure and friendly  
greetings, and debases your character when  
your back is turned; if every brother will en-  
deavor to supplant, and every neighbor to walk  
in slanders, one had better flee to the solitary  
mountains, and dwell alone in the earth.

The doctrine of equal rights and equal privi-  
leges is eloquently enforced in the following ex-  
tract from an oration by Mr. Fisk. We com-  
mend it to the attention of our readers.

The eminent Political Economist Ricardo,  
himself a banker, tells us that humanity, justice  
sound policy, equally requires that of all inter-  
ests, those of the poor should be always the  
most consulted, and the most constantly re-  
spected; those whose labor is always the worst  
paid, viz: those who produce the necessities  
of life. The poorer classes are every where  
the most numerous, and the greatest good of  
the greatest number should claim our first at-  
tention. But so far from this that the poor, the  
laboring classes, are the very last who are  
thought of, or cared for by our legislative bodies.  
Their whole time is consumed in granting mon-  
opolies and exclusive privileges for the "public  
good" of a few favored individuals. Session  
after session is worse than wasted in legislating  
against labor, and in favor of capital, for the ex-  
clusive benefit of a few rich men. Instead of  
being as they ought, the inflexible guardians of  
equal rights, and dispensing like the dews of  
heaven, their favors upon all, they devote them-  
selves to the building up of privileged orders,  
and creating artificial distinctions in society,  
exalting the few and debasing the many, making  
a small number enormously rich and reducing  
the mass to penury and degradation. Suppose  
the world were a perfect plain—is it not evident  
that there could be no mountains without mak-  
ing excavations—the valley would deepen in  
the same proportion as the mountain increased  
in height. So with the people under the op-  
eration of partial legislation; that which is given  
to the few is taken from the many; if the few  
are made rich, the many are robbed, and be-  
come poor in the same proportion as the nobil-  
ity increase in wealth by an act of the Legisla-  
ture instead of industry. If there were no rich  
men, there would be equally as much wealth  
and infinitely more happiness and virtue in the  
world, than there is at present.

Riches would then be diffused like the other  
blessings of heaven, the air, the light and the  
rain, and the many would be contented and  
happy. We are greatly deceived by the phrase  
"poor nations"; it is there where the people are  
in the enjoyment of ease, and the blessings of  
comfort; the rich nations is where the mass  
of the people are reduced to poverty, and the  
wealth is in the hands of a few. This artificial  
and unequal distribution of property, is at the  
foundation, is the fruitful source of the evil and  
vice of which society complains. Every in-  
equality of means, and facilities is at bottom  
an inequality in power. Inequality of wealth  
brings with it that of instruction in knowledge,  
relieve the poor. In the long evenings of  
winter, she plies the needle, or knits stockings  
with them, or maintains the quiet music of the  
flax-wheel, from whence linen is prepared for  
the family. She inclines them never to eat the  
bread of idleness, and as they have been train-  
ed, so will they train others again for the seeds  
of industry are perennial.

The father and brothers, having recess from  
their toils of busier seasons, read aloud, such  
books as are procured from the public library,



seldom in the wrong; and he might have added there you see the most vice and crime.— Nations are never destroyed by the mass of the inhabitants becoming effeminate by luxury.— This we have been told a thousand times, but it is untrue it is impossible. When we hear of a nation having become enervated by luxury, let it be understood that about an hundredth part of it, at most, are corrupted by overgrowing wealth, and all the rest are trodden down by the heel of oppression in the dust of shame and disgrace, and living in squalor and wretchedness. To talk of the enjoyment of Capua, destroying those brave armies by having plentifully enjoyed the means of life is the height of nonsense. No. The Chiefs alone were corrupted by having amassed fortunes, and were no longer ambitious; they suffered their soldiers to become brigands by setting them an example of plundering the defenceless and by this means their discipline was destroyed.

There are inequalities enough in nature, without the legislature widening and deepening the gulf between the different classes of society. Riches of themselves have sufficient influence. It is as impossible that all should possess the same degree of intelligence, size, or physical force. An equal division of property would produce the same evils on the one hand that partial legislation produces on the other. There would be equally as many quarrels for a greater share of the common good, or a smaller portion of the common burdens, as exist at present. This would only be to establish an equality of misery and deprivation, by destroying the necessity of personal industry. They talk about a community of property at Sparta—it is not true because there were thieves. Society should have for its basis the free disposition of faculties of every individual, and the sure guarantee of whatever he may acquire by their means; than he is encouraged to labor. One cultivates the earth—another builds a house—a third engages in manufactures—a fourth is a merchant and so on; the most skillful gain, the most economical amass, and on their decrease it descends to their kindred. I go for equal laws, equal rights, equal means of acquiring property by honest labor (not by legislation,) equal burden and equal laws. I would neither rob the few for the benefit of the many, nor plunder the many for the benefit of the few.

#### LETTER FROM REV. JOHN LELAND.

The name of JOHN LELAND is identified with the progress of Democratic Republican principles in New England, and his name is as familiar to the early disciples of republicanism, as those of LEXINGTON and AUSTIN. In the times which tried men's souls, when every democrat in New England was denounced as a "Jacobin," and regarded as cherishing a "heinous heresy," Mr. LELAND was found with that Spartan band, who, in the dark period of '98, unwaveringly adhered to the principles, and eventually succeeded in elevating the Apostle Democracy, THOMAS JEFFERSON, to the Presidency. Throughout his administration, Mr. L. continued his earnest support, amidst the tremendous opposition of the federal party.— In '28, Mr. LELAND was among the foremost friends of Andrew Jackson, and his hearty approval of the prominent measures of Gen. J.'s administration, was frequently manifested by his frequent, instructive, spirit-stirring appeals to the democracy, counselling and urging the correct republican policy which was so distinguishable a trait in that administration. The counsels of such a patriarch of republicanism—one, whose moral and political honesty are completely unimpeachable—one, who has been permitted to survive his more illustrious contemporaries to instruct the rising generation in the lessons of democratic principles—the counsels of such an one cannot be disregarded at any time; more especially will they be greeted at this juncture, when the people are hungering and thirsting after truth and panting for the lessons of wisdom and experience. We rejoice that the days of this venerable patriot have been lengthened out to impart this wisdom, to pour out the rich experience which he has treasured up for nearly three quarters of a century.

The subjoined letter—originally published in the Boston Morning Post—will commend itself, we are assured, to the serious consideration of every reader. Let them remember that it is the voice of an aged man, who has watched the current of political events, with a jealous and scrutinizing eye, almost from the infancy of the Republic. Let them bear in mind that it is the language of one of the staunch friends of JEFFERSON—of a consistent and devoted democratic republican. Let them compare their political opinions and principles with those which he has advanced, and let them seriously ask themselves, whether they are standing upon the high ground of old-fashioned democracy? We might urge its perusal, too, upon those who once stood upon this high ground, but have fallen by the cunning devices of a subtle enemy, in the strong language of JEFFERSON, have had their locks of strength shown by the hand of the harlot. Are they upon that high ground, still? Let them answer for themselves.

#### "BANK AND PEOPLE."

Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions stock, with nine hundred Presidents, nine hundred Cashiers and nine hundred bank Lawyers, five thousand Directors, all influential characters, fifty thousand dealers on bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the state Legislature, who hold stock in banks, 60,000 insolvent debtors who want government to pay their debts, one thousand and office seekers, from the presidential chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for new things,—

All these form a mighty host; flanked on one wing with antinomians and on the other with abolitionists; with a rear-guard of conservators, and many scouting parties besides.

Is it possible for the democracy of the United States to withstand this formidable army, who have bid defiance and set the battle in array?

DEMOCRACY is principally composed of the tillers of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by government in the enjoyment of their honest earnings; deducting therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Caucuses, conventions, and even the necessary polls of elections, call them from their accustomed and chosen pursuits; if there is no imperative call, they choose to be in their occupations. A description of this class, forms no great splendor on paper—nothing for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labor,) to admire.— Their motto is "Equal Rights and no exclusive privileges." And their boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and Jackson) which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents. The first of these favorites drew the Declaration of Independence. And the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "Battle of New Orleans." These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the Bank triumph over the People in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain the pre-eminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantages achieved by the two democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many may vilify the men by whom the rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong propensities in human nature; and as money is the means to obtain them, the love of it breaks over all bounds of restraint and becomes the root of all evil. For the last thirty years the pulpit has been ringing, and the press trumpeting with more than usual sound, "Money, more Money!" and no prospect appears for the previous question to be taken. "Christian colleges must be erected and endowed—youth must be acquired divinity, the gospel must be sent to the heathen who are perishing for lack of knowledge—the reformation will be commensurate to the money; every cent may save a soul. Money! more Money! much more money must be collected by all devisable means of flattery and holy threatening or the blood of heathen souls will fall on covetous Christians." Here two questions arise. First: Has the Almighty appointed money to supply the lack of miracles? Second: If money was all to be sunk or lost at its value, would not a great part of what is called religion (the of the quick consumption)?

The old aphorism, "like people, priest," is appropriate in the case now in view. If the priests are all alive to get money to build their temples of religious lame, the people will catch the disease and cry banks, more banks; great banks, durable banks, that we may get money to speculate with, and gain profits without trouble.

The outcry, "hard times and little money," has been constantly sounding for eighty years in my hearing, with but small variation, and (excepting those who have been trading presumptuously on bank loans, to speculations that have been rather injurious to the nation, it is hard to conceive any just grounds of complaint any here at this time. Hard labor and all productions of the earth, stocks and herds, taken in the aggregate, demand current and hard money prices.—If the prices were higher, the money would be proportionably of less value.

The banks have proved their power over the government, by suspending specie payments; they stepped the wheels of government, which cost a special session of Congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please, so long as the banks and government are united in marriage. Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retain their rights while others are shouting "O Bank live forever! who is like unto this beast! who is able to make war with him?"

To have money sufficient for a medium of trade to facilitate all useful commerce, and in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantages is desirable; but to have a circulating currency so abundant as to check useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation, (in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor) is rather injurious to society at large! but moral reasoning though ever no sound, is but feeble defence against a heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen, there has been (from the administration of Lord North, down to the present time) a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the rights of man.

In the year 1774 the aristocrats contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The democrats plead that natural right succeeded all institutions; that opposition to tyrants was obedience to God's liberty or death; was their countersign. In 1787, the aristocrats labored to establish a government above the control of the people. The democrats sought for a government that recognised the sovereignty of the people; the rights of man, under a equitable law; a government of expressed and defined powers. After the constitution was put in operation, the aristocrats exerted all their power to bind the administration into a mon-

archical channel; and by construction, made considerable progress; but the beginning of the present century brought the Apostle of Liberty into the chair who elevation checked their designs, but did not change their wishes; for in 1815 they changed their ground of opposition, and exclaimed, "we are all one; now is the era of good feeling; drop all contention and let us build together?" These good words and fair spectacles deceived the hearts of many who were simple honest, broke down the line of demarcation, and amalgamated the nation into a hotch-potch. During this apathy of the aristocrats gained some great strength, until the hero of New Orleans was called from the Hermitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withstood them eight years. As the democrats were removed from the bank of the U. S. and that bank could not obtain a renewal of charter, it has shown such haughtiness to the government and towards other banks, that the power of such an institution ought to be shamed; and yet the bankruptcies of all, and the suspensions of payments in all banks, is laid to the charge of Jackson?

During the revolutionary war, the declaration of the whigs was, "if we can save half our interest and gain our independence we shall be satisfied." But now the federalists of the new school say, "Give us money; give us the offices give us the government and we shall be satisfied; otherwise we shall cast all the blocks in the way that is in our power, to stop the wheels of government."

The love of money is common with all political parties and it is a majority of the United States believe (although the Constitution gives no power) that a bank, incorporated by the general government, will pay the debts of insolvent; and speculative enterprise; foster manufactures and raise the prices of hand labor and the productions of the earth, the administration will fall into other hands. It is possible, however, that people will realise that it is not the abundance, but the intrinsic value of money that makes it profitable. The rage for useless speculation may die away, and the people may yet triumph over the bank; notwithstanding the present excitement. The nine hundred iron chariots of Siera were discomfited before the patriotism of Barnak.

From the declaration of Independence unto the present time, my unmitigated desire has been that the United States might enjoy freedom without licentiousness; good government without tyranny; pure religion without hypocrisy; and wealth without haughtiness. And now, at the close of a very improvable life my wish is ardent, that the States in union, and severally in their sovereignty, may, by good customs, virtuous habits and wise counsels, show the fatal gulph of LEGISLATIVE USURPATION over the RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS.

JOHN LELAND.

#### Federal Sentiments.

"We sincerely believe that there never was such a MEAN, MISERABLE BEGGARLY GOVERNMENT as that of the U. S. since the world was made. \* \* \* It cannot fit out an exploring expedition. It cannot, with a surplus revenue, and 14 millions of people, treat 3,000 Indians and negroes, save by treaty. It cannot keep 50,000 Pirates [Texian] robbers and cut-throats from claiming kin with us. It cannot compel 200 or 300 intemperate young men from violating the natural neutrality with regard to Canada.

"Every page of its annals is a record of disgrace, from its beginning till now. THE EXPERIMENT OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT ON A LARGE SCALE IS A DEAD FAILURE. If the country thrives it is not on account of the Government, but in spite of it. Judge Lynch is the true and real savior of the American."

"Truly the country is in a blaze of glory, ridiculed at home, despised and detested abroad."

#### Snailings News.

"A National Bank will be established in despite of all the opposition that can be arrayed and he who may hope for a different result will be disappointed! If the appeals that may be made to the virtue, the morality and the intelligence of the people cannot prevail, MONEY CAN BE USED and will obtain votes in favor where all other arts and appliances are found abortive. 'If you cannot get the votes of the people by persuasion,' said a distinguished politician on a memorable occasion, 'GET THE MONEY BAGS AND PURCHASE THEM.' The mode will be applied to the plan of chartering a United States Bank."

#### Bellevue's (Philadelphia) Reporter.

"From its NATURE, the influence of a BANK must be allied to the Aristocracy of wealth, and not to the Democracy of Numbers; and this is more especially the case with great chartered Banks, having immense power. The late bank of the U. S. was one of this description, and its political influence was ruinous."

#### London Bankers' Circular.

"There are two prominent reasons for the defects in the constitution. One is, the want of experience in the men who framed the constitution. The other is the *credulous reliance of those men on the VIRTUE and INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE.*"

"The people is true, when they feel calamity, may change their rulers; but the remedy comes too late. \* \* \* A form of government, which has no better corrective of public disorders than this, is a baroque on the reason and intelligence of men; it is as incompatible with wisdom as it is public & prosperity happiness. These opinions are not the visions of theory; they are substantial truths; absolute facts; and

such facts have induced Nations to abandon the practice of ELECTING their CHIEF MAGISTRATE; preferring to receive that OFFICER BY HEREDITARY SUCCESSION."

"And boast as we will, the superior intelligence of our citizens may render this government an exception, time will show that it is a mistake. No nation can be an exception, till the ALMIGHTY shall change the whole character of man."

"It is in vain that men attempt to disguise the truth; the fact, beyond all debate, is, that the disorders in our political affairs are the genuine and natural consequences of DEFECTS IN THE CONSTITUTION, and the false and visionary opinions which Mr. Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for forty years. And it is the citizens of this country expect a radical cure for these evils in a change of men in our councils, and an upright, impartial and wise administration, with a system of just and stable laws, without essential alterations in the constitution, they will be woefully disappointed."—[N. Y. (Hag) Commercial Advertiser.

"There must be some peasantry [laborers]; and as the country fills up, there must be more and more men who tend the herds and dig the soil, who have neither real nor personal capital of their own, and who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who depend on their labor for their daily subsistence can or do ever enter into our political affairs?—They never do, never will, never can."

J. W. Leigh, a leading Federal-Whig of Va. "The hirings who perform all the menial offices of life, will not, and cannot be treated as equals by their employers. And those who stand ready to execute all our commands, no matter what they may be, for mere pecuniary reward, cannot feel themselves equal to US in reality, however much their reason may be bewildered by the voice of sophistry." \* \* \* How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, that drieth the oxen, and is occupied in the labors and whose talk is of bullocks?"

#### Professor Dew of Va.

#### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, June 26, 1838.

#### Democratic Republican Nomination.

#### FOR GOVERNOR.

#### JOHN FAIRFIELD.

#### Democratic Conventions.

A Democratic Convention for the County of Oxford will be held at the Court House in Oxford on Wednesday the EIGHTH day of AUGUST at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, and County Treasurers for the ensuing year. A Democratic Convention for Oxford Congressional District will be held at the same place at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress of the United States. It is requested that each town entitled to a Representative in the State Legislature send two or three delegates to the Convention, and that each delegate bring a letter from the voters of his town endorsing him. By order of the County Committee. June 11, 1838.

We have not yet received a copy of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, but hope to be able to furnish them to our readers in this week's paper. We learn that the Convention was numerously attended from all parts of the State—that the character and standing of the delegates composing it, entitle its proceedings to the confidence and respect of the democratic party, and that its unanimity and the spirit of harmony which there prevailed, give the most pleasing assurance as to the probable result of the coming election. We learn also that the candidate nominated, Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, on the first ballot received all the votes but a few, thus manifesting the preference and choice of the democratic party by a most overwhelming majority. We are assured also that the few who voted for another candidate, (a highly respected and worthy member of the democratic party and a well deserving their confidence and support) will most cheerfully and cordially support at the polls the candidate nominated. We congratulate our friends on this auspicious commencement of the approaching political campaign. Our next effort must be to bring the people to the polls. The victory is not to be won by empty boasting, for in this we are far inferior to our opponents, not standing with folded arms and trusting to the goodness of our cause alone. Vigilance, activity, and perseverance are required. The desperate faction who now hold the power in this State will spare neither pains nor money to secure their ill-gotten power. Money will be poured out from abroad as freely as water by the Bank aristocracy, for the purchase of the votes of this State. Already we hear of large contributions levied in Boston by the federalists to be used to influence the coming election.—One press is said to have been established with the money thus raised, and how many others have received shares from the same fund; to sustain, quieten, and misguide them, we have not the means of deciding. If bribes were freely offered to voters by voters to support the federal candidates, by those who were too poor to be profuse of their own means, what may we not expect from the same party now?

To oppose all this we have but the virtue, intelligence, and democratic feeling of the people. These have sustained us heretofore and to them we are willing to trust. In them we believe that we have a tower of strength, impregnable to all the assaults of corruption. But our strength is vain unless it is exerted. Our numbers will be ineffectual unless they are brought to the polls. Here then is the field of duty and the path of victory. We have not and we want not money to stimulate or corrupt, but we have

hard hands and honest hearts enough to overthrow all the power that federalism can array against us in this State. Let each one feel it a duty incumbent on him personally to see that our whole strength is brought to the polls—then and then only will all be well.

If a stranger to our country, her laws, manners, and people, were to look into a federal paper of the present day for information he would be led to the conclusion that the democratic party composed of a majority of the people, were a set of the most profligate, desperate and corrupt villains that ever went unwhipped, restrained from the most enormous crimes only by the fear of punishment. They are accused of being "evellers," "agrarians," and "radicals," by which our opponents would convey the idea that we are seeking to plunder the wealthy of their lawfully acquired earnings—to abrogate or violate the laws for the protection of property, and to divide the earnings of honest industry among the idle and vicious. They are stigmatized as disciples and followers of Wright and Owen, implying thereby that they utterly disregard all moral and social relations—"make marriage vows as false as diabolical oaths"—and advocate open licentiousness and profligacy to a degree which would sink them below the level of the brutes. In religion they are represented as infidels, spurning and scoffing at divine revelation, and even going the length of denying the existence of a God altogether. This is the character which our opponents give of us.—Such serious charges brought to have some proof to rest upon. Some facts ought to be adduced to persuade people that these things are so.— Since we have been an independent nation, the power has been for most part of the time in the hands of the democratic party, and the history of the past ought to furnish some evidence of the truth of these charges if any really exists. But it furnishes none. Why are not the people startled at such grave accusations? How can our opponents slumber quietly when surrounded by such a set of despotic, rascals? In sober truth this is but the cant of depraved and profligate politicians, neither believed by themselves nor by others. These are the stark and worn out charges, commenced by the same party when opposing the election of Jefferson, and handed down from sire to son to the present day. One who should set himself seriously to refute or reply to such accusations, would be considered as weak and foolish, even by those who make them. We notice them now only as showing the identity of the federal party and character under all its change of names, and the degree of credit to be attached to the unsupported accusations of such a party. It shows their regard to truth, decency and propriety.

#### The Age, Argus, and Standard are requested to publish the notice of the Democratic Conventions called in this County and District.

#### Democratic State Convention.

At eleven o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 20th day of June, 1838, Delegates selected by the Republican people of Maine, assembled in Convention at the State House in Augusta. MARK HARRIS of Portland called the Convention to order, and nominated General JOHN CHANDLER of Augusta to be President of the Convention; and he was unanimously elected. Upon taking the Chair, he briefly stated the object for which the Convention had assembled, the importance of the approaching contest, and the necessity of unanimity, vigilance and exertion, in the order to restore the Democratic ascendancy. The Convention then proceeded to complete its organization, JOSEPH HOWARD of Brownfield, and HIRAM O. ALDEN of Belfast, were chosen Vice Presidents. CHARLES COBB, of Portland, STEPHEN EMERY of Paris, and WILLIAM R. MILLER of Hallowell, were chosen Secretaries. A Committee consisting of one from each County was ordered to be raised for the purpose of receiving and examining the credentials of Delegates, which Committee was appointed to consist of the following persons:— Messrs. J. Smith of Guilford, Alfred, Josiah Morrow of Bowdoinham, Alfred Pierce of Greene, John Prince of Turner, Asa Clark of Norridgewock, Hannibal Hamlin of Hampden, Sullivan S. Rawson of Eastport, Edward S. Jarvis of Surry, Samuel Atkinson of Montville, Thomas Chase of Farmington, Joseph Chase of Sebect.

On motion of Mr. CLIFFORD of Newfield, a Committee consisting of one from each County, was raised to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed:— Nathan Clifford of Newfield, Mark Harris of Portland, Joseph Sewall of Bath, Cornelius Holland of Canton, George W. Bacheelder of Gardiner, Joseph A. Deane of Castine, Stephen C. Foster of Pembroke, Samuel H. Blake of Bangor, James Bates of Norridgewock, Nathaniel Allittin of Lincolnville, Yarnum Cram of New Sharon, Joseph Chase of Sebect.

The Chair held before the Convention the following proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Houlton:—

Houlton, 17 June, 1838.

To the Chairman of the State Convention to be held at Augusta, on the 20th instant.

We have not and we want not money to stimulate or corrupt, but we have



Str—Pursuant to the instruction contained in the following resolves we have the honor to remit to you a certified copy of the same; they having been adopted at a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Houlton, held on the 16th inst., of which meeting the undersigned were Chairman and Secretary.

Resolved, That the distance from this place to Augusta—the heavy expense required to send a delegate to represent the Democracy of this town in the State Convention on the 20th inst. and being generally engaged in agricultural pursuits, it would be a great sacrifice for one of their number at this season of the year, to devote the time necessary for that purpose—that therefore it is inexpedient to elect a Delegate to attend said State Convention.

Resolved, That the Convention entertain full confidence in the talents, integrity, and political principles of the Hon. Rufus McIntire and the Hon. John Fairfield.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. John Fairfield, if such should be the decision of the State Convention would receive the preference of the Democracy of this town, and in our opinion would be cordially responded to by our Democratic friends in the towns and plantations in this vicinity.

Resolved, That we will support the candidate for Governor who shall be presented by the said State Convention for our suffrages, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That the doings of this convention signed by the Chairman and Secretary be forwarded to the Chairman of said State Convention.

ELEAZAR PACKARD, Chairman.

E. D. FRENCU, Secretary.

Mr. HAMLET of Hampden, from the Committee appointed to examine the credentials of members, reported that THOMAS WARD and four other persons have presented credentials entitling them to seats in the Convention.

On motion of Mr. HAM, of Newfield, Voted, That when the Convention next adjourns, it adjourn to meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of Norridgewock, a Committee, consisting of one from each County, was ordered to be raised to receive, and count the votes for a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party at the ensuing election for Governor of this State. The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:—

Jeremiah, Godwin of Alford,  
Mark Harris of Portland,  
Mark L. Hill of Phippsburg,  
Joseph A. Wood of Ellsworth,  
George W. Simpson of East Machias,  
Thomas Crocker of Paris,  
James Bates of Norridgewock,  
Frederic A. Fuller of Orron,  
Varoun Cram of New Sharon,  
Joseph Kelley of Grand Island,  
George Jewett of Pittston,  
Jesse Smart of Troy.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows:—  
Whole number of votes thrown 828  
For JOHN FAIRFIELD 311  
For JOHN BROWN 17  
Reveries McIntire

Mr. JARVIS of Surry (who remarked that he was one of the minority of seven) said, that he entertained entire confidence in the abilities, integrity and patriotism of John Fairfield, he therefore moved.

That this Convention do now unanimously approve the nomination of JOHN FAIRFIELD, and the members pledge themselves, one and all, to use every honorable effort to secure his election.

The question was taken by the rising of the members, and the resolution agreed to without a dissenting vote.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Portland, a Committee, consisting of one from each County, was ordered to be raised to nominate to the Convention a Committee to prepare an Address to the People of the State. The following gentlemen were appointed:—

Frederic Cogswell of Berwick,  
Albert Smith of Portland,  
Bridger Pyles of Thomaston,  
George W. Bachelier of Gardiner,  
Joseph A. Dean of Castine,  
Benjamin C. Leavitt of Eastport,  
Edward L. Osmond of Fryeburg,  
Abel Ware of Athens,  
T. B. Paine of Levant,  
Varoun Cram of New Sharon,  
Joseph Chase of Sebec,  
Samuel Atkinson of Montville.

The Committee having attended to the duty, nominated the following gentlemen to compose the Committee, and they were accepted by the Convention.

John Chandler of Augusta,  
Joseph Howard of Brownfield,  
Mark L. Hill of Phippsburg,  
Samuel Mildred of Wales,  
Joseph Sturdivant of Cumberland,  
Asa Clark of Norridgewock,  
William Patten of Lewiston,  
Daniel Tobey of Frankfort,  
Stephen C. Foster of Pembroke,  
Amos Smith of Bucksport,  
Varoun Cram of New Sharon,  
Daniel Chase of Atkinson.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, report the following:—

Resolved, That we recognize but two parties in the politics of the country—the Republicans, now usually called Democrats, and the Federalists anciently and the aptly denominated Tories.

The former relies for support upon the power of truth addressed to the mass of the people whom it believes intelligent and honest—the latter upon the power of money and deception, with which it hopes to enslave a people, whom it has often declared to be incapable of self government, and believes to be both ignorant and corrupt. Hamilton declared that no government could be permanent or efficient which was not allied with the moneyed interest by the funding (National debt) system, and National Jefferson joined issue with him; that issue Bank remains unchanged.

Resolved, That to the grand question now presented to this Union—Is the government of the people competent to preserve itself and secure its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and property, without a money power in the shape of a mammoth Bank to regulate it? every man who deserves to be free will answer YES.

Resolved, That as the Democrats of 1812 and blue lights and treason, proved that Great Britain was not the "Bulwark of our Religion," so will their successors in 1838 and misapprehensions and panics, prove that a British Bank of the United States is not the "Bulwark of our Government."

Resolved, That we repose a calm and unshaken confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, as exhibited in the commencement of his public career when he was lauded as the chief support of the gallant Tompkins, and the chief hope of the Democracy of New York during the darkest periods of the late war; in his faithful discharge of the various public trusts to which he has been called by the unsought votes of an intelligent and grateful people; and, more especially, in the undaunted firmness, integrity of purpose, and high moral courage with which, as the Chief Magistrate of a free people, he has sustained their rights and interest and preserved the constitution and laws inviolate, against a combination of grasping monopolists and desperate politicians, who have assailed him with a storm of abuse, persecution and menace unparalleled in the history of the country.

Resolved, That the great measure of divorce of Bank and State, proposed by President Van Buren, is essential to preserve the public Treasury from embarrassment; commerce and business from disastrous fluctuations; the banking system from explosions; the halls of Congress from corruption; and the country from the ignominious and withering dominion of a Fifty Million Bank.

Resolved, That the charge against the Democratic party of hostility to all Banks, &c. to the credit system is false; that they are now as they always have been, friendly to a well regulated credit system and to sound Banks properly conducted, and kept within their legitimate sphere.

Resolved, That the accusation brought against the Democratic friends of a sound and stable currency, that they are aiming to establish a circulating medium exclusively of specie, is a slander and a falsehood; repeated and insisted upon by the leaders of the bank party for no other purpose than to cover a premeditated and desperate attempt on their part to force upon the country a currency exclusively paper.

Resolved, That the bill avowed by the Bank organs that the people must be forced to accept of a National Bank, and the corresponding exactions of the United States' Bank of Pennsylvania to embarrass the resumption of specie payment and the return of business to its accustomed channels, in order to confuse those suffragers, prove conclusively that the war of the bank party upon the people is a war of conquest; in which the triumph of one party is the subjugation of the other.

Resolved, That while it would be vain to deny that the moneyed power, by its expansions and contractions, its bank suspension and explosions, its tampering with the currency and determination to "keep the banks exactly as they are preparing to resume, but not resuming," can vary the prices of labor at pleasure, prostrate the business and commerce of the country, and bring and perpetuate deep predatory embarrassment upon our citizens, we do still entertain unshaken confidence that it cannot thereby convert a nation of free men into a nation of slaves.

Resolved, That Maine is, and of right ought to be a Democratic State; and the magnitude of the crisis imperiously demands that every Democrat should go to the polls, and exercise in the spirit of a freeman, the right of the elective franchise, that the State may be relieved from the domination of a Federal minority, and the republican flag restored to its ancient position upon the walls of the Capitol.

Resolved, That Edward Clark has exhibited himself in the gubernatorial Chair, not as the independent Chief Magistrate of the whole State, but as the pliant instrument of a party, and a mere nominal Executive, vacillating between the councils of the old federal leaders of blue light memory, and of an irresponsible cabal of office seekers; and that his administration is conspicuous only for the general prostration for opinion's sake alone of every independent democrat within his power, where a successor could be agreed upon, in order to reward the most clamorous of the hungry throng by which he is surrounded and controlled.

Resolved, That the right of Maine to our North Eastern Territory claimed by the British, is clear and unquestionable—that we have a right to insist, and do insist upon the Treaty of 1783, and that the line should be run and Maine should be immediately put in the possession of her just and unalienable rights.

Resolved, That the people of Maine, gratefully appreciate the efforts of the Hon. Rufus Williams and the Hon. John Fairfield, and

those of our Delegation in Congress who have cooperated with them, to secure the early assertion of the rights of Maine to her North Eastern Boundary; and to fix the attention of Congress upon the subject as a great national question; involving not only the interests of this State, but the honor and integrity of the country.

Resolved, That all attempts by whomsoever made, to convert this question into a mere party hobby, in contempt of the interests of the State, are worthy only of those men who sided against their own country in the late contest with Great Britain, and whose unwearying partialities indicate that they are not the men to be trusted, however clamorous in their professions of patriotism, when the interests of this country come in collision with those of Great Britain.

Resolved, That in reference to this great subject the interests of Maine imperiously demand a Chief Magistrate who shall possess moral courage, energy, ability and devotion to the interests of his own country.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Fairfield is precisely the man for the emergency; his moral courage, energy, abilities and patriotism have secured to him a proud elevation in the Hall of Congress, and in the confidence and affection of the country; and around him the people of Maine will rally with pride and enthusiasm.

Mr. SMITH of Portland, then moved to add to the resolutions the following, which motion was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the murder of the Honorable Jonathan Cilley, late a member of Congress from this State, was the result of a foul conspiracy, having for its object the destruction of his growing influence, or his removal from the halls of Congress; and the principal and accessories in that infamous crime against the laws of the country ought to be held up to public execration, now and forever.

Messrs Hamlin of Hamden, Nourse of Hallowell, and Smith of Portland, addressed the Convention upon the subjects contained in the resolutions, and upon matters connected with the approaching campaign—after which the resolutions were passed unanimously.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Portland, a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, was raised to inform JOHN FAIRFIELD of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor, viz:—

Albert Smith of Portland,  
Levi J. Ham of Newfield,  
Amos Nourse of Hallowell,  
Mark L. Hill of Phippsburg,  
Edward S. Jarvis of Surry.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER of Pembroke, the thanks of the Convention were presented to Gen. JOHN CHANDLER, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he had presided over its deliberations; and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties.

On motion of Dr. HOLLAND of Canton, the proceedings were ordered to be signed by the Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, and published in all the Democratic papers printed in the State.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. FERRIS of Kennebec Port, The Convention adjourned without day.

JOHN CHANDLER, President.

JOSEPH HOWARD, Vice Presidents.  
HIRSH O. ALDEN,  
CHARLES COBB,  
STEPHEN EMERY,  
WILLIAM R. MILLER, Secretaries.

To the Honorable Board of Road Commissioners for the County of Oxford to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June 1838.

WE the undersigned would represent that the public accommodation requires, that a new County road, commencing at or near James Walker's Mills in Bethel thence through a corner of Greenwood to Albany line, thence to the county road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford, near the road leading to Grover's Mills, in Albany, thence near Paines Haskells in Albany, thence near Bell's Mills in Albany, thence through the east part of Stonehampar Hill's Carding Machine, thence by Eliza Allen's, Esq., in Stoneham, thence to the outlet of Issachar Adrew's pond, so called in Lovell, thence to the road leading from the Sebasts road so called, to John McDaniels Jr. in Lovell, thence by Jeremiah Gary's, thence by Gibbon and Stephen Andrews in Lovell, thence by the Congregational Meeting house on the town road so called in Lovell, thence by Den Benjamin Stearns in Lovell, thence by Capt. John Merriks in Lovell, thence to James Walker's in Fryeburg on the county road leading from Paris to Fryeburg.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said route and locate said new road or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSIAH HEALD, & 63 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.  
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid, on Monday the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Commissioners to be held at Paris, Oxford county, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1838.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said county, do hereby respectfully represent, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid, on Monday the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

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Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their Session next to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June instant.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that a new County road, leading from the Lyford bridge, so called, over Crooked river, in Oldfield in the County of Cumberland, thence by Lombard's Mills in Norway, in the County of Oxford, to the store of John B. Ford in said Norway, a distance of about five miles, is necessary for the accommodation of the public travel. They therefore pray your Honors that said route may be viewed and a County road laid out and established thereon, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

RICHARD LOMBARD, & 55 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.  
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid, on Monday the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned inhabitants of said County, do hereby respectfully represent, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid, on Monday the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice there







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